

to drop, owing to the scarcity of breadstuffs. Ships for Liverpool found it difficult to engage freights except at very low rates. No flour was offering, while only about 10,000 bushels of corn were engaged on private terms, supposed to be at a fraction under 6d. There was a good demand for deal freights from the Canadian provinces to English ports—two vessels were taken up yesterday to load at Bio, (river St. Lawrence,) for London at 27 1/2 s. The Westchester, for California, was filled, leaving only seven ships, (all clippers,) for San Francisco, including the new clipper ship Ocean Telegraph.

The United States Senate yesterday, after an ineffectual attempt to suspend the rules, proceeded to the consideration of private bills. Twenty-two bills were passed, including that to pay for tobacco destroyed in Maryland by the British; twenty-four were postponed; four House bills were rejected, and seventeen remain not acted on. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill creating the office of Surveyor-General in Utah and granting lands to actual settlers, the question being the motion to strike out the proviso providing that the benefits of the bill shall not extend to polygamists in that Territory.

It was urged on the one hand that polygamy is a purely religious matter, and consequently that Congress has no power to pass a law on the subject; while on the other hand it was contended that it is in the same category of crime as other perjury offences, and that if Congress has power to legislate on the one it may legislate on the other.

After much discussion the bill was laid aside, with the recommendation that it do not pass. The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to frame a constitution and to admit the Territory into the Union as a State was then taken up. Mr. Isaac

Stanton said Oregon now contains between sixty and seventy thousand population—more than either Florida or Illinois had when admitted to the Union. A suggestion that, on account of the importance of the matter, it be postponed, was concurred in. An amusing scene occurred in the House after the adjournment was announced, which will be found graphically described under the telegraphic column.

The whole of the third day of the trial of Major Wye's was consumed in the examination of witnesses for the defence, in the course of which a great deal of important information was elicited in relation to the quality of vessels employed by the government as transports. One of the witnesses, speaking of the Falcon, said that the San Francisco, in a storm, was a perfect palace to her, and all agreed in stating that her reputation among nautical men was bad.

We publish elsewhere a report of the missionary meeting held last evening at the Tabernacle. Every seat was occupied—there was not even standing room in the aisles. From the crowded state of our columns we are only able to give a very brief abstract of the eloquent address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Duff on the occasion.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a vast amount of routine business last evening. A very lengthy report in favor of the extension of Albany street through Trinity Churchyard was presented and ordered to be printed. Three hundred dollars were received for the friends of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Broadway. A motion was made to appoint a reporter to report the debates, but was laid on the table, as also a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for contracts for publishing the official proceedings and advertisements. A resolution directing an advertisement for plans and specifications for building a new City Hall was laid on the table until Monday. Several suspensions and two expulsions from the Fire Department were reported and adopted.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but nothing of interest or importance transpired. It being Friday night, under the rules all reports were ordered to a third reading that required an expenditure of money. Consequently nothing new came up. Towards the close of the sitting the Board went into the Committee of the Whole, when a number of reports were adopted. There remained a third reading to take place on Friday next.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, but adjourned after a very short session. A preamble and resolution were introduced by the Supervisor of the Seventeenth, appointing a committee of three to visit the county jail, with a view of inspecting the premises, and to report the same to the Board at an early day.

The coroner was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Rose Williams, whose death is said to have been caused by her husband giving her poison. It is a very curious case. We give an account of the rumored facts under the appropriate head elsewhere.

The trial of Miss Hayes was postponed yesterday until Monday morning, in consequence of the serious indisposition of the prisoner.

In the case of the United States against Mr. Collier, late Collector at San Francisco, the jury returned a special verdict, by consent of both parties, subject to the opinion of the Court. In the United States Commissioners' Courts, John S. Vane was committed for trial on a charge of murder, on the high seas, and Chas. Hamilton was committed on a charge of stabbing the captain of the ship Oregon. Several bills of indictment were rendered by the Grand Jury yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

The steamship Cleopatra, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday. She had very bad weather on the passage, and experienced considerable damage. On the 20th ult. the Cleopatra took on the captain and crew of the British bark Belona, from Cardiff for Quebec, she having been completely disabled in a heavy gale.

John Hendrickson was executed at Albany yesterday, for the murder of his wife. An account of the proceedings may be found elsewhere.

Progress of the Black Warrior Negotiation—Tromble in Spain.

Mr. Soule's attentions to the Queen of Spain do not seem to have been of much use to him. Our last accounts from Madrid not only contradict the story that the Black Warrior difficulty had been settled, but represent the negotiation as wearing a very threatening aspect. Mr. Soule's demands were, we are told, were of such a character that the Spanish Ministry could not in honor agree to them; and the first check seems to have roused all the impetuosity of our Minister's character. What were the precise measures he took, or what the language he used, we have yet to learn; our information, though derived from a source usually reliable, is only of a vague and general character, and we must wait for further advice before we can pronounce a formal opinion on his conduct.

There are two points, however, on which we are now enabled to speak with certainty. We know in the first place that the Spanish Court is not disposed to be one whit better disposed towards us now, than it has been in former times. All the expectations which were based on the superior ability for which Mr. Soule was given credit have been disappointed. The opinion we formed at the time of his appointment has in every material point been entirely justified. His career at Madrid has been precisely what might have been anticipated from his antecedents. He has contrived to make a noise in the world, and to obtain notoriety for his name by a duel with a noble foreigner. He has allowed himself to be gently chided for his gallantry to that paragon of women, Queen Isabella. He has done and said enough to make those who knew him twenty years ago in Paris congratulate him on his personal success in life. But he has done nothing more. His vanity and ambition satisfied, he seems to have considered his task complete; and on the

first occasion on which his services were really needed by his country, we find him creating a rumpus out of which it is hardly possible that any good can come. An adroit diplomatist, dealing with so simple a case as that of the Black Warrior, and opposed to such incapable antagonists as the present Ministry of Spain, might easily have succeeded in effecting a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. It may yet be premature to say that Mr. Soule has failed; but it is certain that he has commenced the negotiation at great disadvantage, and that that disadvantage arose mainly from his own defects of character.

In the second place, we can no longer doubt, from the language of the decrees recently promulgated in reference to the condition of the slaves in Cuba, that British influence is once more paramount in Spain. It will be remembered that shortly after the declaration of war by France and England, some sort of application was made to Spain for an expression of active or passive sympathy with their cause.

The reply was not considered satisfactory by the British government; and a retort, throwing in the teeth of Spain the voluntary proffer of British and French protection for Cuba, appeared in the British journals. The Spanish premier Sartorius is probably anxious to remove the unpleasant feeling to which this occurrence may have given rise, and has accordingly adopted a scheme whose paternity is considered to belong to Lord Howden. On the face of it, it seems to be nothing more than a fresh guarantee for the suppression of the slave trade. Spain requires, that all the slaves in the island shall be registered, and refuses a register to any negro freshly imported from Africa. She declares that after a certain date all the negroes found on the island without registers shall be free. At the same time, in order to prevent the sudden decrease of the slave population, provisions are inserted in the decrees for the purpose of encouraging negro marriages. Of these enactments the last is the most important. If they were sincere, the others would mean nothing new. Unfortunately no one who is conversant with the tenor of British policy in relation to slavery can suppose for an instant that any British ministry would assume the paternity of a measure designed to facilitate the increase of slavery in Cuba. The provisions respecting slave marriages were obviously a mere blind, inserted to conceal the real purpose of the decrees. Even were they intended to be really carried into effect, it is quite obvious that nothing is further beyond the reach of legislation than the object they apparently seek. It has been proved over and over again that such laws can operate to swell the ordinary increase of any race.

Setting this provision aside, therefore, as insincere and unreal, the others are revealed in the light of disguised measures of abolition. It is quite clear that in many cases slaves will not be registered; and equally so that as the British authorities in the island are sure to have a hand in the execution of the decrees, a large number of slaves will be emancipated, under their operation, through the neglect of their owners or some fraud of their own. By this means the long cherished object of the British government will be attained, and a large free negro population settled in Cuba. It remains for us to meet these schemes in the manner they deserve.

THE SPIRIT RAPPERS AS EPIDEMIC MEN.—That learned body, the American Association of Science, have made a great discovery, which throws a perfect flood of light upon the hitherto mysterious spirit rapping phenomena. According to these learned pundits, the delusion is an epidemic, governed by the same natural laws as the cholera, yellow fever, or any other disease of the same nature, which is extended by contagion; peculiar combination of atmospheric gases. Now, we are obliged to the Thebanus who lately sat in the convention at Washington, even for this hypothesis; but we are sorry to see that they have, as usual, merely laid down a series of prepositions wholly unsupported by tangible proofs, and that again following out their time-honored custom, they have been satisfied with doing their best to frighten the people into consultations, without making any arrangements to bring them out again.

We would respectfully inquire of the scientific savans why they do not suggest a remedy for the "epidemic." Learned physicians, when they describe cholera as an epidemic, give us a reason and a remedy, and so with similar matters. Now, let the Professors put their heads together, and give us a remedy for the spirit rapping epidemic. Judge Edmonds would doubtless give himself up as a subject for experiment; and by a course of fumigation, cold bathing, head shaving, &c., what wonderful results might ensue!

We commend this subject to the attention of those "spiritual" leaders who have a small medium of some remaining, and suggest a committee of conference with the philosophers of the Scientific Convention. Let us have some "quick drug" for the "rappers."

MAY ANNIVERSARIES.—These anniversaries are usually celebrated early in May, and the public look forward to such occasions for a fair representation of their present condition, their past usefulness, and their future prospects for doing good. It is but natural and proper that the supporters of charitable institutions should know how their money is expended. Now, it is impossible for all who are interested in these societies to be personally present at their anniversaries, and the duty, therefore, devolves upon the managers or directors to afford the information required, through the medium of the press. On this ground we must ask why a report of the anniversary meeting of the Magdalen Society has not been allowed to be made public?

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, the 4th inst. Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by Dr. Thomas Cook, Hon. J. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Benjamin L. Swan, and Francis Hall, Esqrs.

Five new auxiliaries were recognized—one in each of the States of Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Letters were received from Rev. Sherman Hall, of the Crow Wing Mission, Minnesota, in relation to the Ojibwa Testament, from Rev. J. H. Rogers, of the Lac-qui-Pon mission, in regard to the extensive use of the Lac-qui-Pon mission, and from Rev. J. B. Roberts, of the Lac-qui-Pon mission, in relation to the Lac-qui-Pon mission, and from Rev. J. B. Roberts, of the Lac-qui-Pon mission, in relation to the Lac-qui-Pon mission.

Grants of books were made to the Methodist Missionary Society, for the German mission at Elizabeth, N. J., for the French mission at Detroit, and to a Welsh mission at Cardiganshire, Pa., to the American Tract Society, for the Lac-qui-Pon mission, and to the Rev. J. G. Oncken, Baptist missionary in Germany, with several other smaller amounts, including two entire Bibles for that country.

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